

Class I, HEXAPODA.**Order V, LEPIDOPTERA.****POISON IVY CATERpillARS.**

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Two similar Pyralid larvæ may be found on poison ivy leaves, living solitary in a loose open web, by which the leaves are more or less folded or united. They rest in the web, not on the leaf, and are conspicuous by their bright colors. Both were known to the late Dr. C. V. Riley, though I do not find that he ever published descriptions of them. He confused the two species, as is evidenced by his giving them both the same number. One of them, perhaps both, were seen by the late Dr. Geo. D. Hulst, and he refers to one in a very brief and inadequate manner (*Ent. Amer.*, v. 52, 1889). Last summer at Weekapaug, R. I., I found poison ivy very abundant and had the opportunity to observe both species. I made the following notes:

***Epipaschia superantalis* Clemens.**

Eggs.—Elliptical, flat like the eggs of Cochlidiidæ, laid singly or in small groups a little overlapping, $1 \times .6$ mm. in size. Opaque pale yellowish, with a narrow clear rim; surface dull, densely coarsely reticulate with rounded raised lines, appearing somewhat granular. On the next day the embryos had developed and the eggs were suffused with pinkish-red. Hatched in nine days.

Stage I.—Head held flatly, whitish with a smoky brown band on the sides continuing the lateral line of the body and a mark bordering the clypeus. Body slender, straight, whitish colorless, distinct subdorsal and lateral vinous brown lines running the whole length, narrow, sharp. Feet normal, concolorless, the anal ones lined by the lateral stripe. The subdorsal line is elliptically remote on joint 2. The larvæ sat on the back of a leaf on a loose web, free of the leaf and lying parallel to the veins.

Stage II.—Head greenish-luteous, a black band on each side and an abbreviated v-mark over the clypeus; width .4 mm. Body slender, greenish, greener dorsally; a broad black-brown lateral band composed of the subdorsal and lateral lines being joined by an interpolated lateral line. Anal feet reddish lined, outstretched; other feet pale.

Stage III.—Head .6 mm., as before, white with black marks. The anal feet are black lined above.

Stage IV.—Head white over the clypeus and a dot at the apex of each lobe, the rest black; width 1.05 mm. Body yellow dorsally, with traces of a dark dorsal line intersegmentally; sides black, enclosing the narrow white lines that divide the black

nearly evenly, the upper third being rather the broadest. Below waxy white, feet pale, anal feet dorsally black lined.

Stage V. — Head black, a bright white spot in the clypeus, dot on paraclypeus and long spot each side of clypeus; width 1.5 mm. Dorsal band orange; sides black with light blue lines approximate in the center; subventer pale yellow, venter and feet whitish, anal feet black above. No shields.

Stage VI. — No change; width of head 2 mm. When mature, the larvæ became orange colored and entered the earth to pupate. They formed cocoons of sand and silk.

Food plants, *Rhus radicans*, *Rhus vernix*.

***Epipaschia zelleri* Grote.**

Stage III. — Head rather elongate, held flatly, luteous, shining, a broad light red, slender band on each side, cut into angular spots; width one mm. Body slender, tapering posteriorly, anal feet divergent; joint 2 light red like the head with pale lines of the body; anal feet with dorsal dark red stripe. Body light green, four yellowish white lines in dorsal space; lateral area broadly black, cut by a faint filiform pale line above and the lower edge separated to form a suprastigmatal line. Traces of a subventral black line on the thorax in spots; feet pale, concolorous. Tubercle iii of joint 12 in enlarged and pale, else tubercles small and obscure, concolorous; setæ moderate, pale, iv + v.

Stage IV. — Without change. Width of head 1.5 mm.

Stage V. — Head light red with pale freckles; width 2.2 mm. Body yellow, dorsal line blackish, addorsal line gray; sides black with faint white line above and more distinct one below. Venter whitish, with traces of a subventral blackish line on thorax. Joint 2 light red; anal feet dark red. The larvæ entered the earth of spin.

Food plant, *Rhus radicans*.

CHANGE OF NAME (*Mesoleuca*) OF A GENUS OF HEMILEUCID MOTHS. — In my article "New generic types of bombycine moths," published in this Journal, vol. xi, December, 1903, I proposed the name *Mesoleuca*, for a new genus of Hemileucidæ. The name, however, as Dr. Dyar kindly informs me, is preoccupied by Hübner's genus of Geometridæ. I accordingly beg leave to change the name to *Meroleuca* (Gr. μέρος, part; λευκός, white). The two names are sufficiently distinct to prevent confusion.

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